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AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 14, 1863.

NO. 22.

Maine Farmer.

EZRAEL HOLMES, Editors.

S. L. BOARDMAN, *etc.*

Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man.

Making Super-phosphate.

Messrs. Editors:—Can you give me through the *Farmer* or otherwise, the recipe for making super-phosphate of lime, and also the recipe for making a coating for stone work, &c., described sometime ago in the *Farmer*, a sort of silicious paint or solution of silex, or inform me where it can be procured.

Respectfully, WM. D. DANA.

North Perry, April 18, 1863.

There are several methods of manufacturing super-phosphate of lime, in what may be called the "domestic way." One of them may be denominated the short mode, and the other the long mode. We will briefly give the manner of doing each of them, and say something in regard to the rationale of the operation.

1st. SHORTER METHOD. The bones should be reduced to powder in some way, either by grinding, or by being pounded. The finer they are reduced, the quicker the acid will dissolve the bones in use. Take the bone powder, weigh it and place it in a tub or cask; add to them water in weight nearly to the weight of the bones, and stir it up so that every particle shall be wet. When you have done this, take sulphuric acid, equal in weight to half the weight of the bones, add to the bones and stir rapidly, so as to incorporate it with the bones and water as quickly as you can. If you have more bones, this mixture may be poured upon the barn floor, and another portion prepared in the same way. The whole may then be packed up in a heap together, and suffered to remain a few days in order to let the acid have further action on the bone dust. It will then be of a pasty or salivary consistency, and it will be necessary to add something that will act as a drier and divisor, so that you can handle it. This something must be a material which will not deprive the bones of the acid that has combined with them. Charcoal powder, dried pest, plaster of paris, or even dry soil will do very well indeed. You will then have a dry powder containing super-phosphate of lime. If you should be to the trouble of weighing the dry material which you add, you can easily tell the amount of bone mixture that is to a given weight of the preparation.

2d. THE LONG WAY. This mode is based upon the principle of using whole, or unbroken bones, and giving the acid full time to corrode and finally dissolve them. A writer in the *Germantown Telegraph* some time since, gave a very easy process for effecting this, an abstract of which we will give. It is a modification of the process given some ten or twelve years ago by Prof. Norton. One or more large casks or hogheads are obtained. Place them in some convenient place under cover. Sink them into the ground half way of their length, banking up the earth to near their tops. Into this reservoir throw in, from time to time, all the bones and pieces of old leather that you may find about your premises. Six or eight weeks before you wish to make use of the manure to be derived from them, pour upon them fifteen or twenty gallons of water, and then pour in a carboy of sulphuric acid, and in this proportion for a greater quantity, (that is, a carboy of acid to fifteen or twenty gallons of water) until the bones are covered. Considerable heat will be excited, which should be retained in the reservoir by being covered tightly. Suffer it to remain covered for the time above named, when it will probably, if the acid be good, be ready for use. Some of the larger or more solid bones may not be wholly dissolved, but the smaller and softer ones will be. This will also need a drier and divisor to be mixed with it, and you may, therefore, haul and dump down near the reservoir, dry muck, charcoal dust, dry soil, &c., as much as you may think will be needed. Open it out, making a cavity in the top of the pile. Then, by means of a basket, you can bail out the dissolved bones, pouring them into the cavity and mixing them intimately with the material and turning over and over until the whole is dry enough to be used. In these operations it is advised to buy the sulphuric acid by the carboy.

As to the rationale of this process, it may be observed that the object is to separate the phosphate of lime which exists in bones, in a cheap and rough way, for the purposes of a dressing or fertilizer, and not only separate the phosphate but change it into a super-phosphate for this reason—the phosphate is not very soluble in water, and therefore, if used as a manure, would not act so quickly as would be desirable, but the super-phosphate is very soluble, and is, therefore, much the best for this purpose, because it will become dissolved in the soil readily and act speedily. By taking away a portion of the lime which forms the phosphate of lime, the phosphoric acid will of course predominate and have a greater proportion to the lime that is left, and therefore become super-phosphate. The sulphuric acid does this. It dissolves out a portion of the lime from the phosphate of lime, forming sulphate of lime, so what we get and call super-phosphate of lime, is a mixture, 1st, of what animal matter, such as the glue or gelatin, there is in all bones; 2d, sulphate of lime formed by the sulphuric acid dissolving what little carbonate of lime there was in the bones, and a part of the lime that the phosphate of lime contained; 3d, the super-phosphate of lime, which is the greater proportion of the bone mixture. It is difficult pulverising the bones without a mill. They may be burnt and then easily pulverised, but then you lose all the animal fat and glue which you would otherwise keep. Bones are made up of animal matter, (fat and glue) 51 parts in the 100; phosphate of lime 37.7; carbonate of lime, 10, and a trace of phosphate of magnesia.

We will answer the other query in regard to the solution of silex in some other number.

Our New Brunswick correspondent who inquires for a wash for roots, fences, &c., is informed that common lime wash, fully charged with salt and glue, and tinged with yellow ocher, forms one of the most excellent preparations for that purpose. It is applied with a whitewash brush, and will need repeating once in four or five years. We cannot find the receipt for barley to which you allude.

Chapter of Queries.

During a brief absence from our "sanctum," a large number of favors from correspondents—communications, inquiries, &c., have accumulated upon our desk, which latter shall now be answered to the best of our ability. This explanation we hope, will be sufficient apology for the seeming neglect which our correspondents may have thought their favors received.

Cough in Sheep. S. W. asks what will cure a cough (not caused by a cold) in a South Down flock; also, if this breed of sheep is more liable to a cough than the Cotswold or Leicester. We have found the following to be the most effectual remedy for cough in sheep, viz.: take a teaspoonful of linseed oil, and boil it in one gallon of water until it is of considerable thickness, and when nearly cool give it to the sheep, in the proportion of about a quart daily, by pouring it out of a bottle into the sheep's mouth. Care should be taken that the sheep is not exposed to stormy or rough weather.

Root for Draining. F. P. L. ROCKLAND. Drain tile can be procured of Kendall & Whitney, Portland, or of John Means in this city. Two inch tile, large enough for all except the main drains, can be had for about \$23 per thousand; thirteen pieces of which will lay one rod. The drains can be laid at any season of the year when frost will allow, and when the other work of the farm will not interfere with it.

Asparagus roots can be obtained of any nurseryman advertising in the *Farmer*. See article in another column.

Whole vs. Cut Potatoes for Seed. "A Subscriber" at Arrowis, inquires: "Which is best: to cut seed potatoes, or plant them whole, and if there are circumstances rendering it best to plant whole in one instance, and cut in another?" Many experiments have been conducted with a view to ascertain the points involved in this inquiry, but we are not aware that any very satisfactory results have been reached. We think it is better to cut them previous to planting, because it saves seed, and the amount of seed to each hill can be more equally adjusted. The only circumstance rendering it necessary to plant them whole, is when there is not time to cut them before planting.

"ORIENTAL SUGAR ROOT." Mr. J. Bradford writes us that he has obtained some of this seed, with full printed directions for its culture, and asks if it can be grown in this State at profit. The "Oriental Sugar Root" is a humbug, and our friend has exchanged his money for worthless seed. The *Rural New Yorker*, *Country Gentleman*, and other journals, have given a full expose of this new swindling operation, which should put farmers on their guard against being cheated by parties who advertise the celebrated "Oriental Sugar Root."

GRAN FOR SWEET. J. F. G., Andover. The objection to feeding potatoes to sheep at this season of the year, is that they would be liable to cause a relaxation that would be weakening to the system. They are an excellent feed for sheep when confined on dry forage, as turnips, and other roots. Corn is the best provider for sheep previous to their dropping lambs; barley and rye are rapidly cured by frost.

DAIRY APPARATUS. R. P. THOMPSON, Jay, inquires for a card mill, or machine for cutting curd, also for Young's Dairy knife. A machine to answer your purpose can probably be procured by addressing Kendall & Whitney, Portland.

The card cutting knife invented by D. G. Young, is one of the most useful inventions for the dairy, as it cuts the curd in the neatest manner, whereas the rough wooden knife formerly used, only bruised the curd, by means of which the oily particles are pressed out and lost by running off in the whey. We presume Kendall & Whitney can obtain one for you. It gives us great pleasure to see our largest dairymen making use of improved apparatus for carrying on the business.

MOWERS AND RAKERS. Wm. Walker, East Willton, intends, as doubtless many others do, to make up the deficiency of manual help by relying, to some extent, upon machinery. He asks, "What mowing machine is best, so far as durability, lightness of draft, freedom from side draft, ease of handling or conveying from one place to another is concerned. Also the best horse raker, and where they can be obtained." We do not believe there is difference enough in the various machines now in use to say that one or another is absolutely the best. The Buckeye, New England, Wood's, Hubbard's, and others, are all good machines, have stood the test of years remarkably well, and either of them, will we believe, give the best satisfaction. We wish there was a horse raker, that they all possess serious defects. The old revolving rake is good in many particulars, and is used to some extent. Delano's rake is one possessing many advantages, but we cannot tell where they are now manufactured. They were formerly made at Livermore Falls, and could, probably be purchased through any implement dealer at Farmington or Lewiston.

SICKLES. J. B. P. is informed that "the best time and mode of cutting scions," is as follows: It dissolves out a portion of the lime from the phosphate of lime, forming sulphate of lime, so what we get and call super-phosphate of lime, is a mixture, 1st, of what animal matter, such as the glue or gelatin, there is in all bones; 2d, sulphate of lime formed by the sulphuric acid dissolving what little carbonate of lime there was in the bones, and a part of the lime that the phosphate of lime contained; 3d, the super-phosphate of lime, which is the greater proportion of the bone mixture. It is difficult pulverising the bones without a mill. They may be burnt and then easily pulverised, but then you lose all the animal fat and glue which you would otherwise keep. Bones are made up of animal matter, (fat and glue) 51 parts in the 100; phosphate of lime 37.7; carbonate of lime, 10, and a trace of phosphate of magnesia.

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More Choice Stock in Maine.

Warren Percival, Esq., of Vassalboro', who is one of the most energetic farmers and stock breeders in this State, has lately brought into Maine, for his own herd and for Thomas S. Lang, Esq., of North Vassalboro', six full blood Durhams, selected from the herd of Paoli Lothrop, Esq., of South Hadley Falls, Mass., all the animals being of undoubted purity, and selected with reference to their dairy and beef producing qualities. Among them are "John Bull," 24," three years old; "Madonna," 5th," four years old; "Bianca," 2d," eighteen months old; and "Red Rose," 8th, and "Lelia Ada," both two years old. The three former are for Mr. P., and the two latter, with "Old Bianca," an imported animal, are for Mr. Lang. Mr. Percival has now a herd of twenty-one pure blood Durhams, and deserves the highest praise and success for his efforts to elevate the standard of stock breeding in Maine, and we are happy to see this evidence of his prosperity.

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Description of three Fine Turnips.



FIGURE 1. This is Laing's Improved Purple Swede. It differs from other varieties of the Swede turnip, in having large, entire, cabbage-like leaves, which, by their spreading, horizontal habit of growth, soon covers the soil between the drills, thus preventing evaporation and keeping down the weeds. It is hardy, of a fine, globular form, has no neck, and is not liable to run to seed in autumn. It grows large, keeps well, and is highly esteemed.

FIGURE 2. Skirring's Improved Purple-top Swede. It is different from other varieties of the Swede turnip, in having large, entire, cabbage-like leaves, which, by their spreading, horizontal habit of growth, soon covers the soil between the drills, thus preventing evaporation and keeping down the weeds. It is hardy, of a fine, globular form, has no neck, and is not liable to run to seed in autumn. It grows large, keeps well, and is highly esteemed.

FIGURE 3. Common white globe. When grown on new land in a favorable season, this variety is as smooth as glass. The bulb is globular, skin perfectly white, moderately large, head, neck fine and small, tap-root slender. If the soil is very rich this sort has a tendency to grow very large, and to become woolly in texture. It is sweet and juicy, and has not that peculiar turnip flavor so common in the white fat turnip, formerly grown.

The scarcity of farm help may cause many farmers to somewhat neglect this crop the present season, but it will be for their interests to keep more stock and pursue also a mixed system.

—New York Argus.

GRAPES. C. H. ANDOVER. The culture of this fruit is now attracting considerable attention. No fruit can be grown so much out of the ground as to be greatly injured by frost. It keeping qualities are good, and the flesh is crisp, sweet and juicy.

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THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Maine Farmer.

Augusta, Thursday, May 14, 1863.

Terms of the Maine Farmer.

\$1.25 per annum, or \$2.00 if paid within three months of the date of Subscription.

All payments made by subscribers to the Farmer will be credited in accordance with our new mailing method. The printed date upon the paper, in connection with the subscriber's name, will show the time to which he has paid, and will constitute, in all cases, a valid receipt for money remitted by him.

Notice.

Mr. H. P. WARREN will call upon subscribers in Waldo County.

Mr. WARREN FULLER of Hartland, will call upon subscribers in Somerset County.

The War News of the Week.

The past week has been crowded with exciting and important events. From almost every portion of the field of war in the South has resounded the clash of arms, but the climax of the conflict has culminated in Virginia between the two opposing armies of Hooker and Lee, the precise results of which, even as we write, have not been, and may not be for many days to come, so clearly known as to determine with certainty their bearing upon the ultimate termination of the war, and the re-establishment of the national authority over the revolted States. Amid the fluctuations of the conflict, and through the smoke and dust of battle, however, enough may be discernible to strengthen our confidence in the cause and final triumph of the righteous cause.

It will hardly be necessary to recapitulate the order of events in Virginia since our last. We devote much space to the record of Gen. Hooker's operations, subsequent to the crossing of the Rappahannock from the 23d to the 30th of April, and his advance to Chancellorsville, which placed his forces in the rear of Fredericksburg, and in a position which it was thought would compel the beleaguered enemy to fight us at a disadvantage, or else to make an inglorious and disastrous retreat. The best laid plans of military men have miscarried often enough in the history of the present war, and particularly in the history of the war in Virginia, to teach us to moderate our expectations of results based upon such plans, however shrewdly devised or skilfully and bravely executed. It would seem that the execution of Gen. Hooker's plans, although attended with a considerable measure of success, have not thus far realized all that was hoped or expected of them. The unfortunate delay in receiving information from Gen. Stoneman's powerful cavalry expedition, to which was entrusted the vital service of cutting off the rebel army from their base of supplies and reinforcements, and the appearance of these very reinforcements upon the field when he had reason to hope they had been intercepted, must have been a most serious embarrassment to Gen. Hooker. The success of the whole movement depended upon the success of Gen. Stoneman. If he failed, all the purposes of the campaign were defeated. In this condition of suspense, engaging the enemy day after day, and fighting three sanguinary battles to gain time rather than a victory, a terrible rain storm set in, flooding the river in his rear and seriously endangering his own communications and means of supply. This compelled him to take a retrograde step and recross the river, which was safely and successfully accomplished. Apparently, when too late to profit by it, Gen. Hooker receives intelligence of Stoneman's complete success and his safe return. Thus would appear that nothing had been gained by all the costly expenditure of human life and national treasure involved in this great movement. Disappointment seizes the public mind, and men begin to talk despondently if not despairingly of the cause, which a few days previously bore so hopeful an aspect. And yet already events have shaped themselves out of these apparently untoward, if not disastrous, circumstances which would almost seem to demonstrate the interposition of a special overruling Providence in our affairs. The very latest intelligence received before going to press informs us that Lee's army, thoroughly broken and demoralized by the protracted and sanguinary previous encounters with Hooker, and panic-stricken by the destruction of their communications with Richmond, have taken to flight, leaving their dead and their wounded lying still, unscared for the field of carnage, and are now making the best use of their legs to the rebel Capital. Meantime Hooker is shuddering before them. On Tuesday night he withdrew to this side the Rappahannock; on Thursday afternoon he had recrossed again and was pushing forward in pursuit. Not is this all. Reports have been telegraphed for several days past of a flanking movement upon Richmond from the Peninsula, commenced simultaneously with the retreat of the rebels from Fredericksburg by the forces at Yorktown and Suffolk, and which, if vigorously followed up may give it into our hands without the striking of another blow for its possession.

Indeed rumors have already reached us that the thing has been done in conjunction with the cavalry raid of Stoneman, but the story strongly lacks confirmation. It may be that such a report may only anticipate the event a very brief period. On the whole therefore we may safely conclude, notwithstanding the apparent miscarriage of some of Old Joe's plans for the campaign in Virginia, that they are now in the full tide of successful experiment and will be carried out to a glorious consummation. Let us thank God and take courage.

Some most important operations have been chronicled in Gen. Grant's department, to which we have space only briefly to allude. In connection with Com. Porter's gunboats, an attack had been made upon Grand Gulf, a strongly fortified place, situated below Vicksburg on the Mississippi side, and regarded as the key to the approach to Vicksburg from the South, resulting in its capture with its entire garrison, guns, ammunition and stores. Advancing thence to Port Gibson, Gen. Grant engaged a rebel force 11,000 strong, and defeated it with great slaughter, capturing 1000 prisoners. He is now reported to be advancing to cut off the rebel retreat from Vicksburg. It is stated that he had already destroyed Big Black Bayou bridge, which is crossed by the railroad to Jackson, and was the last remaining avenue of escape for the now completely beleaguered rebels. The news from the Southwest, as well as from Virginia, will possess a most absorbing interest during the ensuing week, and we shall keep our readers thoroughly posted in the progress of events.

THE GROVE SEMINARY. The exercises on the occasion of the annual exhibition of this excellent institution last week, we learn were of the most interesting character. The prize for excellence in composition was awarded to Miss Elvira Goddard of Vassalboro'; and for excellence in declamation to Edward H. Cook of Vassalboro'.

ANOTHER of our oldest and most respected citizens—Dr. Lot Myrick—died at his residence on Friday last. His funeral was attended on Sunday by a large number of his friends and neighbors.

Those loving good, pure, delicious Honey will do well to address a line to Mr. G. B. Berry, North Stratford, N. H. He will forward you full particulars of a new article which any family can make, and which cost but one half as much as Bee's Honey. Write to him.

The Maine Regiments with Hooker.

Gov. Coburn returned on Saturday last from the Rappahannock, having left Gen. Hooker's Headquarters in the rear of Fredericksburg, on Tuesday morning last, before the withdrawal of the army to the left bank of the river, which took place on Tuesday night. He gives us information of the location of the several Maine regiments during the recent operations of the army. The 2d, 3d and 4th regiments, and the 2d and 5th batteries constituted a portion of Hooker's right wing, and were engaged in the operations at Chancellorsville—the two latter being attached to Sickles' corps, Berry's division. The 5th, 7th, 10th, 16th, 17th, were on the left, and gallantly took part in the bloody engagement which resulted in the possession of the heights of Fredericksburg by Sedgwick, and from which our forces were subsequently obliged to retire. The 1st Maine cavalry did gallant service in connection with Stoneman's daring and successful incursion to the vicinity of Richmond, and shared in the hazards and glory of that unparalleled achievement. The 19th Maine took no part in any of the engagements, being detailed to the important work of guarding the pontoon bridges across the Rappahannock, and the telegraph lines communicating with the headquarters of the army. The 20th was also deprived of the honor of participating in the advance movement, in consequence of the prevalence of the small pox in the regiment. Col. Ames, however, and the other field officers of the 20th, desiring not to be entirely left out of the programme, volunteered their services, and were assigned to active duty upon the various fields of the field.

The Governor bears enthusiastic testimony to the bravery and discipline of our Maine boys during all the vicissitudes of those days of battle, in which they showed the same high qualities of courage, endurance and obedience which have characterized their conduct as men and soldiers, whenever they have been called upon to do soldiers' duty. When our right wing had been pierced by the furious flank attack of Stonewall Jackson, and all seemed panic and disaster, the 3d and 4th Maine had the glorious privilege, under the leadership of the heroic and lamented Jackson's forces, who had broken Deve's division, to make an inglorious and disastrous retreat. The best laid plans of military men have miscarried often enough in the history of the present war, and particularly in the history of the war in Virginia, to teach us to moderate our expectations of results based upon such plans, however shrewdly devised or skilfully and bravely executed. It would seem that the execution of Gen. Hooker's plans, although attended with a considerable measure of success, have not thus far realized all that was hoped or expected of them. The unfortunate delay in receiving information from Gen. Stoneman's powerful cavalry expedition, to which was entrusted the vital service of cutting off the rebel army from their base of supplies and reinforcements, and the appearance of these very reinforcements upon the field when he had reason to hope they had been intercepted, must have been a most serious embarrassment to Gen. Hooker. The success of the whole movement depended upon the success of Gen. Stoneman. If he failed, all the purposes of the campaign were defeated. In this condition of suspense, engaging the enemy day after day, and fighting three sanguinary battles to gain time rather than a victory, a terrible rain storm set in, flooding the river in his rear and seriously endangering his own communications and means of supply. This compelled him to take a retrograde step and recross the river, which was safely and successfully accomplished. Apparently, when too late to profit by it, Gen. Hooker receives intelligence of Stoneman's complete success and his safe return. Thus would appear that nothing had been gained by all the costly expenditure of human life and national treasure involved in this great movement. Disappointment seizes the public mind, and men begin to talk despondently if not despairingly of the cause, which a few days previously bore so hopeful an aspect. And yet already events have shaped themselves out of these apparently untoward, if not disastrous, circumstances which would almost seem to demonstrate the interposition of a special overruling Providence in our affairs. The very latest intelligence received before going to press informs us that Lee's army, thoroughly broken and demoralized by the protracted and sanguinary previous encounters with Hooker, and panic-stricken by the destruction of their communications with Richmond, have taken to flight, leaving their dead and their wounded lying still, unscared for the field of carnage, and are now making the best use of their legs to the rebel Capital. Meantime Hooker is shuddering before them. On Tuesday night he withdrew to this side the Rappahannock; on Thursday afternoon he had recrossed again and was pushing forward in pursuit. Not is this all. Reports have been telegraphed for several days past of a flanking movement upon Richmond from the Peninsula, commenced simultaneously with the retreat of the rebels from Fredericksburg by the forces at Yorktown and Suffolk, and which, if vigorously followed up may give it into our hands without the striking of another blow for its possession.

THE following officers have been appointed as the Board of Enrollment for the third Congressional District, under the Conscription Act:

A. P. Davis, Gardiner, Provost Marshal. Dr. G. A. Wilbur, Skowhegan, Surgeon. H. A. Williams, Monmouth, Assistant in the enrollment and draft.

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MURDER IN PHILLIPS. The Farmington Patriot gives some additional particulars of the murder of Mr. Jeremiah Tuck of Phillips. It appears that Mr. Tuck and a man by the name of Jess Wright had some difficulty about sheep, and after losing a while started to go and see them, having some words as they went. When a short distance from the house, Wright took his gun from his shoulder and shot Tuck, the charge entering his side. He lived but a short time. A grandson of Mr. Tuck was the principal witness of the action. Wright has been arrested and examined but we have not learned the verdict. Mr. Tuck was a respectable citizen about 65 years old, and it is said Wright denies having any intention to kill him, that he merely intended to frighten him and the gun went off at half-cock. It does not seem hardly possible that such a plan can be sustained.

John H. Bates, a member of Co. A, 20th Maine, died in Norridgewock from disease contracted in the army, April 27th, aged 23 years. He was a young man of good disposition, excellent character, and sacrificed an early life to the cause of his country. His sufferings were borne with Christian fortitude, and he needs no more fitting tribute to his character as a soldier than is contained in the following extract from a letter written by Capt.—now Lieut. Col. I. S. Bangs, Jr., to his relatives at home: "John has ever been one of my most faithful men, who never shrank from any duty or danger, and who was in the front rank in that awful battle of Fredericksburg when he should have been in bed, and with the rest of us lay in the deep mud upon that bloody field, thirty-six hours."

THE 15TH MAINE. A little longer from a member of Co. H, 15th Maine, now stationed at Fort Barancas, Pensacola. Our columns are too much crowded with the exciting intelligence of recent important military operations in Virginia, to afford space for its publication. In the course of his letter he suggests to those who have friends in the regiment, to send them papers and magazines. This suggestion we will hope more generally heed than it is by the friends of the soldiers everywhere. Next to a letter from home, nothing is received with so much pleasure and read with more interest than the local newspaper.

AMONG the killed and wounded at the recent battles of Chancellorsville and Fredericksburg, we notice the names of many of the brave who were enlisted in this city. Lt. Warren Cox of Co. B, 3d regiment was killed; Lt. G. T. Stevens of 15th battery wounded; Sergeant W. L. Locke, killed; Corp. L. A. Cummings and E. A. Stewart, 5th battery, the former losing an arm and the latter a leg; Lewis Schling 3d Maine, arm amputated; W. O. Clark, mortally wounded, and since dead. The number of casualties in all the Maine regiments were unusually large.

THE following death not before reported, have taken place in Gen. Banks' Department: Boj. O. York, April 12th, aged 22 years, and Nathan A. May, 23th; both members of Co. A, 21st Maine, and formerly of Fairfield.

FIVE TWENTY BONDS. The best investment in Government bonds is in these bonds. They can be had at Granite Bank, Augusta. See advertisement.

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Army Correspondence.

For the Maine Farmer.

Letter from the Rappahannock.

FOURTH MR. VOL., ON RAPPAHANNOCK, Wednesday, April 29th, '63.

DEAR FARMER.—Knowing the interest of your readers in the fortunes of the several Maine regiments in the rear of Fredericksburg, I enclose a few lines of information of the location of the several Maine regiments during the recent operations of the army. The 2d, 3d and 4th regiments, and the 2d and 5th batteries constituted a portion of Hooker's right wing, and were engaged in the operations at Chancellorsville—the two latter being attached to Sickles' corps, Berry's division. The 5th, 7th, 10th, 16th, 17th, were on the left, and gallantly took part in the bloody engagement which resulted in the possession of the heights of Fredericksburg by Sedgwick, and from which our forces were subsequently obliged to retire. The 1st Maine cavalry did gallant service in connection with Stoneman's daring and successful incursion to the vicinity of Richmond, and shared in the hazards and glory of that unparalleled achievement. The 19th Maine took no part in any of the engagements, being detailed to the important work of guarding the pontoon bridges across the Rappahannock, and the telegraph lines communicating with the headquarters of the army. The 20th was also deprived of the honor of participating in the advance movement, in consequence of the prevalence of the small pox in the regiment. Col. Ames, however, and the other field officers of the 20th, desiring not to be entirely left out of the programme, volunteered their services, and were assigned to active duty upon the various fields of the field.

The Governor bears enthusiastic testimony to the bravery and discipline of our Maine boys during all the vicissitudes of those days of battle, in which they showed the same high qualities of courage, endurance and obedience which have characterized their conduct as men and soldiers, whenever they have been called upon to do soldiers' duty. When our right wing had been pierced by the furious flank attack of Stonewall Jackson, and all seemed panic and disaster, the 3d and 4th Maine had the glorious privilege, under the leadership of the heroic and lamented Jackson's forces, who had broken Deve's division, to make an inglorious and disastrous retreat. The best laid plans of military men have miscarried often enough in the history of the present war, and particularly in the history of the war in Virginia, to teach us to moderate our expectations of results based upon such plans, however shrewdly devised or skilfully and bravely executed. It would seem that the execution of Gen. Hooker's plans, although attended with a considerable measure of success, have not thus far realized all that was hoped or expected of them. The unfortunate delay in receiving information from Gen. Stoneman's powerful cavalry expedition, to which was entrusted the vital service of cutting off the rebel army from their base of supplies and reinforcements, and the appearance of these very reinforcements upon the field when he had reason to hope they had been intercepted, must have been a most serious embarrassment to Gen. Hooker. The success of the whole movement depended upon the success of Gen. Stoneman. If he failed, all the purposes of the campaign were defeated. In this condition of suspense, engaging the enemy day after day, and fighting three sanguinary battles to gain time rather than a victory, a terrible rain storm set in, flooding the river in his rear and seriously endangering his own communications and means of supply. This compelled him to take a retrograde step and recross the river, which was safely and successfully accomplished. Apparently, when too late to profit by it, Gen. Hooker receives intelligence of Stoneman's complete success and his safe return. Thus would appear that nothing had been gained by all the costly expenditure of human life and national treasure involved in this great movement. Disappointment seizes the public mind, and men begin to talk despondently if not despairingly of the cause, which a few days previously bore so hopeful an aspect. And yet already events have shaped themselves out of these apparently untoward, if not disastrous, circumstances which would almost seem to demonstrate the interposition of a special overruling Providence in our affairs. The very latest intelligence received before going to press informs us that Lee's army, thoroughly broken and demoralized by the protracted and sanguinary previous encounters with Hooker, and panic-stricken by the destruction of their communications with Richmond, have taken to flight, leaving their dead and their wounded lying still, unscared for the field of carnage, and are now making the best use of their legs to the rebel Capital. Meantime Hooker is shuddering before them. On Tuesday night he withdrew to this side the Rappahannock; on Thursday afternoon he had recrossed again and was pushing forward in pursuit. Not is this all. Reports have been telegraphed for several days past of a flanking movement upon Richmond from the Peninsula, commenced simultaneously with the retreat of the rebels from Fredericksburg by the forces at Yorktown and Suffolk, and which, if vigorously followed up may give it into our hands without the striking of another blow for its possession.

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THE MAINE FARMER: AN

Poetry.

For the Maine Farmer.

SPRING.

They glorious Spring! O Spring!
Is earth's rejoicing—every grove
And every leaf—every wing—
The smiling vale below, the heavens above,
And every cloud that shines in the sky—
Even the hills are glad that thou art nigh.

The great influence
Forwards all things with life-inspiring power!
Thou art the season of soul's deep sense
Of joy, of hope, of health, of strength,
By them on Nature's page now written is
A word which the soul's life is.

SE. MARSH.

NOW.

Arise, for the day is passing
While you are dreaming on!

Ye sons of toil, arise,
And forth to the field are you!

Your place in the ranks awaits you;
And when the bugle sounds the charge,
The past and the future are nothing
In the face of the stern to-day.

Arise, for your dreams of the future
Are gathering in the field,
Of securing the many fruits,
Of building the giant's shield!

Ye sons of toil, arise, ye sleepers,
Of honor, toil, and manly effort,
Your arms will never be stronger,
Nor need as now to day.

Arise, for the sun is setting,
Her rays are fading fast,
No chance so unworthy to hold you
As that of life's briefest hour;

Cast your arms away,
And from the strife of battle cease.

Ye sons of toil, arise,
And from the strife of day.

Arise, for the hour is passing,
The sun that dims your eyes,
Is surely marching to the west,
With you to meet the day.

Stay not to brighten your weapons,
Or drop a tear over the slain,

And from the strife of combat cease.

You will wake and find it past.

The War for the Union.

GEN. HOOKER'S OPERATIONS ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

THE TERRIBLE BATTLES OF SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.

FEARFUL SLAUGHTER OF THE ENEMY.

We gave last week in our "Record of the War," the details of Gen. Hooker's operations in the rear of Fredericksburg, up to Friday night, including the successful engagement of that day at Chancellorsville. We copy from the New York Times the following stirring description of the desperate battles of Saturday and Sunday, at Chancellorsville, and the capture of the Fredericksburg heights by our forces under Sedgwick, on Sunday:

OPERATIONS ON THE RIGHT WING.

Chancellorsville, which was the centre of Gen. Hooker's operations, is in the middle of a clearing in the woods, which takes the form of an irregular ellipse, about a mile in length and half a mile in width. The solitary house and fairly in the rear of the very position that Summer had vainly endeavored to carry last winter.

Gen. Wheaton's brigade was now thrown forward to the left, and skirmished toward the enemy's position in that direction. The enemy was found to be there. Still further to the left Gen. Howe did the same, and the enemy was there. It was all in vain, however. The road for two or three miles down toward United States Ford was now crowded with their shattered fragments. Gen. Sedgwick, Col. Francine, alone capturing four stands of colors and five hundred prisoners.

The exploits of our gallant troops in those dark, tangled and gloomy woods, may never be brought to light; but they would fill a hundred volumes.

It was a deliberate, hand to hand conflict, and the carnage was perfectly frightful. Cool officers say that the dead and wounded of the enemy covered the ground in heaps, and that the rebels seemed utterly regardless of their lives, and literally threw themselves into the muzzles of the guns.

After a short time the rebels charged were driving the fight, particularly by Borey's division. Mott's brigade made fifteen distinct charges, and captured seven stands of colors, the Seven New Jersey, Col. Francine, alone capturing four stands of colors and five hundred prisoners.

The engagement was prolonged till midnight, and the bursting of the shells of the rebels made up the darkness.

The victory of the Chancellorsville was now

decided, and the engagement was over, and at 11 A. M. the musketry firing ceased.

The engagement had lasted six hours, but had been the most terrible of the war. Our artillery had literally slaughtered the enemy, and many of the company had lost heavily in men themselves, but the guns were all saved.

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